

is necessary, and the leader and all concerned thank all Members for their patience.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Monday, November 10, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,428,066,600,045.67 (Five trillion, four hundred twenty-eight billion, sixty-six million, six hundred thousand, forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents).

Five years ago, November 10, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$4,081,507,000,000 (Four trillion, eighty-one billion, five hundred seven million).

Ten years ago, November 10, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,393,483,000,000 (Two trillion, three hundred ninety-three billion, four hundred eighty-three million).

Fifteen years ago, November 10, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,139,807,000,000 (One trillion, one hundred thirty-nine billion, eight hundred seven million).

Twenty-five years ago, November 10, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$436,177,000,000 (Four hundred thirty-six billion, one hundred seventy-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly \$5 trillion—\$4,991,889,600,045.67 (Four trillion, nine hundred ninety-one billion, eight hundred eighty-nine million, six hundred thousand, forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents) during the past 25 years.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 2 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until the hour of 2:01 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. COATS].

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from the State of Indiana, asks unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Indiana, I suggest the absence

of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SANTORUM). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE EMERGENCY REGARDING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 80

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

On November 14, 1994, in light of the dangers of the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons ("weapons of mass destruction"—[WMD]) and of the means of delivering such weapons, I issued Executive Order 12938, and declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). Under section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), the national emergency terminates on the anniversary date of its declaration, unless I publish in the *Federal Register* and transmit to the Congress a notice of its continuation.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I am advising the Congress that the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, and extended on November 14, 1995 and November 14, 1996, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1997. Accordingly, I have extended the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12938 and have sent the attached notice of extension to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The following report is made pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)) and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641(c)), regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to the emergency declaration. Additional information on nuclear, missile, and/or chemical and biological weapons [CBW] nonproliferation efforts is contained in the most recent annual Report on the Proliferation of Missiles and Essential Components of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons, provided to the Congress pursuant to section 1097 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102-190), also known as the "Nonproliferation Report," and the

most recent annual report provided to the Congress pursuant to section 308 of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-182), also known as the "CBW Report."

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

The three export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiatives [EPCI] remained fully in force and continue to be applied in order to control the export of items with potential used in chemical or biological weapons or unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction.

Chemical weapons continue to pose a very serious threat to our security and that of countries friendly to us. On April 29, 1997, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (the "Chemical Weapons Convention" or [CWC]) entered into force with 87 of the CWC's 165 signatories as original States Parties. The United States was among their number, having deposited its instrument of ratification on April 25. As of November 5, 104 countries had become States Parties.

Russia did not complete its legislative approval process in time to be among the original CWC States Parties. In our March meeting in Helsinki, President Yeltsin did, however, assure me of his understanding of the importance of the CWC to Russia's own security. On October 31, 1997, the Russian Duma (lower house) approved ratification of the CWC. On November 5, 1997, the Russian Federation Council unanimously approved the CWC and the Russian government deposited its instrument of ratification. Russia's ratification makes it possible for Russia to join the United States in playing a leadership role in ensuring that all of the Convention's benefits are realized.

Given Russia's financial situation during this difficult period of transition to a market economy, serious concerns have been raised about the high costs of environmentally sound destruction of the large stocks of chemical weapons Russia inherited from the former Soviet Union. Through the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, we are working with Russia to help address these complex problems, and we will continue to do so now that Russia has ratified the CWC.

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons [OPCW] has been established to achieve the object and purpose of the CWC, to ensure the implementation of its provisions and provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties. The executive organ of the OPCW, the Executive Council, has met five times since May to oversee decisions related to inter alia data declarations, inspections, and organizational issues. The United States plays an active role in ensuring effective implementation of the Convention.

The CWC is an ambitious undertaking by the world community to ban an